

LOCAL NEWS.

The charter of the old ferry company here has passed into new hands. A new charter was obtained night before last by Phil. E. Chappell, Jas. Fisher, N. Grieshammer, Chas. Busch, and C. G. Brooks. They are to have a new boat larger and more powerful than the old one. Fisher and Brooks have now full control, and will soon have things "ship-shape."

The wife of Mr. Goforth, of Birch Prairie, this county, gave birth last week to a ten pound son. The little fellow is blessed with sixteen perfectly formed toes; eight on either foot. This is the second son to Mr. G., the former having six fingers on either hand. In these hard times the little fellows can Goforth well prepared for scratching out a livelihood.—Current Wave.

Col. L. Bergan, State Swamp Land Agent, and Maj. Habbitt, United States Land Agent, are now here working up indemnities due this county upon swamp lands. They are very affable and pleasant gentlemen.

The indemnities that they are adjusting, are upon lands sold from 1850 to 1857 and entered as government lands when they had already been adjudged swamp lands, and donated by the government to the state and from the state to the various counties in which they are situated. The object is to return to the counties the amount paid to the government for the patents. P. S. Ownby and Wm. Ownby have been engaged by the county to look up such lands, and have presented claims of this character to the amount of about \$3,000.—Monroe Appeal.

Happening in at the recorder's office recently, we were shown a mortgage deed, which was being recorded. Nothing strange in that. But, when informed that it was in favor of a Chinaman we thought it a rather unusual thing. The facts are these: Young Wing, of Boston, is a veritable Chinaman, and is the agent for parties of his own race in the old world. Through him these parties negotiate for the loan of money and take mortgages on real property. In this way some of the surplus funds from the far off country of the orient have found a lodgment in Henry county, and some of our farmers are today paying tithes, in the way of interest, on money borrowed from the much despised, semi-barbarous John Chinaman. Young Wing was educated in this country and recently was wedded to a lady of Boston; an account of the wedding was published at the time, in the newspapers throughout the country.

It was odd to witness the marriage of an almond-eyed Mongolian to a fair, blue-eyed American girl, but not more so than to see the farmers of Henry county borrowing from speculators over in China.—Henry County Democrat.

Fred Rommel's Favors.

The following correspondence explains itself.

LINCOLN INSTITUTE, June 1875.

At a meeting of the students of Lincoln Institute, held June 10th 1875, the principal P. of M. H. Smith, presiding, the following proceedings were had, viz.

Prof. Smith, exhibited a fine Chromo presented to the students of the Institute by F. Rommel Esq., whereupon on motion of J. A. Agee, it was by unanimous vote, resolved that the present be accepted and a vote of thanks returned to the donor.

It was further resolved that Mr. J. A. Agee be appointed to communicate to Mr. Rommel, the proceedings of the meeting.

LINCOLN INSTITUTE, June 1875.

Fred Rommel Esq.:

DEAR SIR:—Agreeably to the tenor of the resolution herewith enclosed, I beg leave to tender the thanks of the Students of Lincoln Institute for the beautiful chromo picture recently presented by you to them.

Hoping that the future conduct of the students may be such as to deserve any tokens of appreciation bestowed upon the Institute by its friends, and thanking you in their name for that already referred to, I remain yours most Respectfully for the Students, J. A. AGEE.

JEFFERSON CITY Mo.,  
Wednesday June 10 75.

Editor State Journal:

In your issue of to-day touching the question between the Sheriff and the Lessees of the Penitentiary, I believe you do the latter great injustice. You cite that in making the levy "he is opposed by the Lessees and their employees." Such is not the case, but on the contrary I have good ground to say they will aid him in his efforts, if called on. The question is this. The Sheriff claims the goods as belonging to the Missouri Hardware Company. The Lessees say they have the goods in possession in their house, in payment of debt due them. Now what is the Sheriff's remedy. Not many lawyers differ on the point. You would have them surrender the advantage the law recognizes, viz., that of possession and leave them not even the right of recourse for being trespassers upon; for a voluntary surrender of the property would dissipate even that claim. The lessees don't claim nor do they desire to claim any power or authority superior to the State. They claim the right that every other citizen does of being master of their own house, and if they have money or property in their possession justly due they or owned by them, they will not be pirated or trespassed upon with their own consent. They do what all other citizens do, viz., protect themselves as far as they can under the law. If other creditors of the Missouri Hardware company are not in their position, it is their misfortune, and the law points out the remedy.

Fair Play.

LINCOLN INSTITUTE.

Commencement Exercises.

The anniversary exercises of Lincoln Institute commenced on Tuesday last. We were able to witness only the examination of Thursday afternoon and the commencement exercises of Friday.

The normal class in Rhetoric passed a very creditable examination. Miss Fannie P. Oliver and Mr. Clay Vaughn seemed to excel, though all acquitted themselves excellently, evincing a thorough and efficient training at the hands of their instructor, Miss Sarah A. Barnes.

The examination of the Normal Department in "Civil Government," under the instruction of Judge Kregel, was particularly worthy of notice. It has been the habit of Judge Kregel to devote so much of his time as he could spare from official duties, to lessons to this department in this branch of instruction, so necessary to qualification for the duties of a citizen. The result is that not one in a hundred of our citizens have a better idea of the practical workings of the State and National Government than those scholars. For his services in this behalf, Judge Kregel is deserving all praise. It is simply illustrative of the goodness of his heart and the generous benevolence of his nature.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

These exercises opened at 2 o'clock Friday afternoon, opening with the Anniversary song, prayer, and chorus.

An original oration—"Science the Handmaid of Religion," was delivered by Charles J. Lawton, of St. Louis. We did not arrive in time to hear the oration, but it is spoken of by those who heard it, in terms of praise.

THE OLD, OLD STORY

was the subject of a charming essay by Miss Florence Houston of Jefferson. We say "charming," because of its simple, but charming contrast of the "old with the new," of little Betty the slave, with Betty the child of Freedom who now goes forth as a teacher to her race.

An oration—"Our Environment," by Wm. H. Grant, of Brunswick, Mo., was very skillfully handled.

"The Cottage in the Valley" was very sweetly rendered by Miss Ida Drake and chorus.

"Her Letter," or the Belle of Poverty Flat, a recitation by Miss Mollie Bates, of Glasgow, was very well presented.

"The Outlook," an oration on the past and future of the colored race was exceedingly well discussed by Wallace Dixon, of Sedalia. It was a hasty review of the discouragements of the past and the promises of the future. It would be a long number of years before the friends of the colored race would have little to regret, or their enemies little to criticize in their emancipation, but that time, said the young speaker, shall surely come.

"SEVEN TIMES ONE ARE SEVEN,"

a beautiful and pathetic recitation by Miss Ida Drake, was very touchingly told. The personation was very impressive, giving us the vision of a hopeful child, succeeding into a lovely and loving maid who in the next stage appears in the weeds of mourning and despair. Passages of the piece were exquisitely beautiful, and were recited with touching pathos and effect. Miss Ida, but a few years ago we all remember, was a little bright-eyed child in Governor Fletcher's household. To see her advancing so rapidly to a cultivated and useful woman is very gratifying indeed.

The "Murmuring Sea" was then sung with very pleasing effect by Misses Finetta Johnson and Alice E. Banner.

Matthew Ricketts, of Booneville, gave us a humorous sketch of the origin, spread and universality of the Immortal Smith family.

"Mabel," a recitation by Miss Julia McAdams, of Springfield, was very beautifully rendered.

"Gliding to Fairy Land" was sung, and was full of delicious harmonies.

"The Vanity of Human Grandeur," an oration by Mr. L. H. Jones, of Castle Rock, Mo., was delivered in a good, round sonorous voice, with an easy grace and faultless gesture, and abounded in fine sentiment and noble thought.

"The Present Crisis," a recitation by Geo. H. Green, of Macon, was very good. Some of its passages were delivered with true eloquence. There was not enough of distinctness in parts.

One of the sweetest melodies of the afternoon was "The Loved Ones Far Away."

"The Idea of Education," an oration by Alexander Chinn, of Glasgow, Mo., will be found in full elsewhere, and speaks for itself. Mr. Chinn is quite a finished speaker and acquitted himself most creditably.

The afternoon exercises closed with "Vacation Song," in which the school participated.

EVENING EXERCISES.

The exercises opened with music and prayer. An oration on temperance by Simon P. Berry we did not arrive in time to hear. It was said to be very good and very creditable to the first young gentleman the capital city has given to the graduating classes of the Institute.

"Water" was the subject of an ingeniously written essay by Miss Fannie Scott, of Jefferson, when came the solo.

"Tell me Birdie," by Miss Ida Drake, which was faultlessly sung.

An oration, "The Province of Reason," by James Lewis, of Mineral Point, Mo., was well delivered, and was full of sound philosophy as well as good logic.

Miss Hattie Cerre's essay on "Monuments," written from her window over-looking the Nation's Cemetery, was full of gems of excellent thought, and concluded with a touching tribute to the memory of Lincoln.

The chorus, "Meet Me Addie," sung by Miss Elizabeth Tinsley, of St. Louis, was very beautiful.

The oration of L. H. McAdams on "Intellectual Improvement" was full of careful thought carefully expressed. He announced the proposition that the South could not expect to rival the North so long "as it was not the equal of the North in point of educational advancement."

"The Village Bells," by request, was a most delightful harmony.

An essay, "Memory," by Alice E. Banner, of Jefferson, was a well written essay, and won

her a beautiful bouquet at the hands of an old friend.

"Opportunity and Responsibility," by Clay Vaughn, of Paris, Mo., was the subject of the most finished and masterly oration of the evening.

The solo, "Oh Ye Tears," by Miss Mary Bates, of Glasgow, was enchanting. Miss Mary has a strong, rich voice, and with a little more cultivation will be of almost unrivaled strength and beauty.

"Lynn Hill," by Mrs. Fannie P. Oliver, of Ottumwa, Mo., was the concluding essay of the evening, and a fitting climax to its productions. The matter of the discourse was the discouragements and responsibilities of the teacher of the colored youth of the land. Taking a country school with all its gloomy and disheartening surroundings as the "central figure," the entire field was traversed and teaching, with all its trials and triumphs, was presented with a finished and skill that few possess the faculty of bestowing.

We remarked particularly that all the way through the exercises of the school Mrs. Oliver sustained herself well and gave proof of a ripe scholarship.

THE GRADUATING CLASS

then received their diplomas. They were presented by Gov. Hardin with appropriate remarks. He expressed himself as thoroughly pleased with the performances. The members of the graduating class are

Mr. Clay Vaughn, Paris, Mo.  
Simon P. Berry, Jefferson City.  
Miss Alice E. Banner, Jefferson City.  
Miss Fannie Scott, Jefferson City.  
Mrs. Fannie P. Oliver, Ottumwa, Mo.  
Miss Hattie Cerre, St. Louis.  
Henry McAdams, Springfield, Mo.  
James Lewis, Mineral Point, Mo.

At the conclusion of this ceremony Col. Switzer was called upon for a speech and responded briefly, giving assurance of his gratification with exercises not only, but of the purpose of the convention to secure the colored people of the State in their educational rights.

The attendance was large and all went away highly pleased with the performance.

CUT-THROAT CHEYNNES.

Forty of Them Repulsed by Two Brave Men.

The Indians seem to be creating some more trouble in Rawlins county, Kansas. A fight recently occurred there in which a band of thirty or forty Cheyennes attacked Will. D. Jenkins, Deputy U. S. Marshal of Kansas, and Wm. D. Street, the noted Indian scout and guide, on one of the tributaries of the Driftwood, and the boys stood them a skirmish that lasted about four hours, and came out victorious. They succeeded in killing seven of the Indians. This bravery has no equal since the settlement of the country. Will. D. Jenkins publishes the Smith County Pioneer, at Smith's Center, but was out there on official business connected with the office of U. S. Marshal. They securely fortified themselves in the head of a ravine, and by their unparalleled bravery succeeded in accomplishing the stated result.

How the Wind and Rain Played Havoc at Lawrence on Tuesday Night.

The severe storm which passed over this city on Tuesday night proved very destructive at Lawrence, and caused very serious damage to the houses and buildings of that city. It commenced at 6 o'clock and lasted about one hour and a half. First came a heavy wind and then torrents of rain and a perfect shower of hail, the stones being very large and causing great destruction. Grasshoppers and windows were smashed with a vengeance, and the wind swept down large trees, overturned buildings, unscrewed houses, and shook up everybody and everything in a manner more exciting than enjoyable. The total amount of damage done, estimated in dollars and cents, will probably reach way up into the thousands. Crops throughout the country were not materially injured, and the damage outside the town is not considered serious.

Strawberry Shortcake.

As strawberries are now in season, a recipe to make the palatable dish known as strawberry shortcake will not be amiss. Rub a piece of butter the size of an egg into a little flour, pour into it two cups of sour cream, one teaspoonful of baking soda, and a little salt. Mix into dough and roll into cakes about one-half inch thick, and ten inches in diameter. Prick with a fork, and bake in a quick oven. When done, split them open with a knife, and spread with nice butter, lay the bottom piece on a plate, and cover it with strawberries nearly an inch deep. It is better to have the strawberries sprinkled with sugar a few hours before they are put into the cake. Put over this the top of the cake, with the crust side down, and a layer of strawberries again. Over this lay the bottom piece of another cake and more berries, and put on the top piece right side up. Serve with sweet cream.

The tongue is the worst part of a bad servant.—Juvenal.

Reason is an historian, but the passions are actors.—Rivarol.

The only amaranthine flower on earth is virtue.—Cowper.

There are few die well that die in a battle.—Shakespeare.

The end of wisdom is consultation and deliberation.—Demosthenes.

Life can not subsist in society but by reciprocal concessions.—Johnson.

Race and temperament go for much in influencing opinion.—Lady Morgan.

Men are contented to be laughed at for their wit, but not for their folly.—Swift.

CONVENTION OF 1875.

TWENTY-NINTH DAY.

THURSDAY, June 10.

The Committee on Judiciary submitted the following report, through Judge Adams, its chairman. The importance of the report justifies us in publishing it at length. Notwithstanding it is to the exclusion of other matter.

ARTICLE—

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of the state, as to matters of law and equity, except as in this constitution otherwise provided, shall be vested in a supreme court, in circuit courts, in criminal courts, in probate courts, in county courts, in municipal corporation courts, and in such appellate courts inferior to the supreme court as are hereinafter provided for.

2. The supreme court, except in cases otherwise directed by this constitution shall have appellate jurisdiction only, which shall be co-extensive with the state, under the restrictions and limitation in this constitution provided.

3. The supreme court shall have a general superintending control over all inferior tribunals. It shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, quo warranto, certiorari, and other original remedial writs, and to hear and determine the same without a jury.

4. The judges of the supreme court shall hold office for the term of ten years. The judge, having at any time, the shortest term to serve, shall be the presiding judge of the court.

5. The supreme court shall consist of five judges, any three of whom shall constitute a quorum, and said judges shall be conservators of the peace throughout the state and shall be elected from separate districts.

6. For the purpose of electing supreme judges, the state shall be divided into five districts, consisting of contiguous territory bounded by county lines, and until otherwise provided by law said districts shall be as follows: The first district shall consist of the counties of Howard, Randolph, Macon, Adair, Schuyler, and all other counties lying east of the aforesaid counties, and north of the Missouri river. The second district shall consist of all the counties lying west of said first district and north of the Missouri river. The third district shall consist of St. Louis county. The fourth district shall consist of the counties of Vernon, St. Clair, Hickory, Camden, Pulaski, Phelps, Dent, Iron, Bollinger, Cape Girardeau, and all other counties lying south thereof. The fifth district shall consist of all other counties south of the Missouri, not embraced in the third and fourth districts.

7. The judges of the supreme court hereafter elected or appointed shall, at the time of their election or appointment, be residents of the districts in which the election is had or for which the appointment is made. They shall also be citizens of the United States, not less than thirty-five years old; and shall have been citizens of this State for five years next preceding such election or appointment and shall be learned in the law.

8. The full terms of the judges of the Supreme court shall commence on the first day of January next ensuing their election, and those elected to fill any vacancy shall also enter upon the discharge of their duties on the first day of January next ensuing such election. Those appointed shall enter upon the discharge of their duties as soon as qualified.

9. The present judges of the supreme court shall remain in office until the expiration of their respective terms of office. To fill their places as their terms expire, one judge shall be elected in the first district at the general election in eighteen hundred and seventy-six, and every two years thereafter one judge shall be elected in the district next in numerical order until the five districts shall have elected, when the first shall again elect and so on in rotation.

10. The general assembly may provide that no writ of error or appeal shall be to the supreme court in any civil case for the recovery of money only, or personal property, or damages for injury thereto, unless the money, or damages, or value of the property claimed, exclusive of costs, shall exceed one hundred dollars.

11. The supreme court shall be held at the seat of government at such times as may be prescribed by law, and until otherwise directed by law, the terms of said court shall commence the third Tuesdays in October and April of each year.

12. The State shall furnish a suitable court room at the seat of government, in which the supreme court shall hold its sessions, also a clerk's office and provide offices for the use of the judges, and also the use of the State library.

13. If in any cause pending in the supreme court or the St. Louis court of appeals, the judges sitting shall be equally divided in opinion, no judgment shall be entered therein based on such division; but the parties to the cause may agree upon some person learned in the law, who shall act as special judge in the cause, who shall therein set with the court and give decision in the same manner, and with same effect as one of the judges. If the parties can not agree upon a special judge, the court shall appoint one.

14. There is hereby established in the county of St. Louis an appellate court to be known as the "St. Louis Court of Appeals," the jurisdiction of which shall be co-extensive with the county of St. Louis. Said court shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus, quo warranto, mandamus, certiorari, and other original remedial writs, to hear and determine same, and shall have a superintending control over all inferior courts of record in St. Louis county. Appeals shall be from the decisions of said St. Louis court of appeals, to the supreme court, and writs of error may issue from the supreme court, to said court in the following cases only: In all cases where the amount claimed exclusive of costs exceeds the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars; in cases involving the construction of the constitution of the United States, or of this state; in cases where is drawn in question the validity of a treaty or statute of or authority exercised under the United States; in cases involving the

construction of the revenue laws of this State, or the title to any office under this state; in cases involving title to real estate; in cases where a county or other political subdivision of the state, or any state officer is a party, and in all cases of felony.

15. The St. Louis court of appeals shall consist of three judges, to be elected by the qualified voters of St. Louis county, who shall hold their offices for the period of twelve years and until their successors shall be duly qualified. They shall be residents of St. Louis county, shall possess the same qualifications as judges of the supreme court; and shall each receive the same compensation as is now or may be provided by law for the judges of the circuit of St. Louis county and be paid from the same sources.

16. The judges of said court shall be conservators of the peace throughout the county of St. Louis; any two of said judges shall constitute a quorum, and the oldest judge in commission shall be the presiding judge of said court.

17. The opinions of said court shall be in writing and shall be published in the same manner as the opinions of the supreme court may be by law required to be published; and all laws relating to the supreme court, and the practice therein now in force shall apply to this court so far as the same may be applicable.

18. At the first general election held in St. Louis county after the adoption of this constitution, three judges of said court shall be elected, who shall determine by lot the duration of their several terms of office, which shall be respectively four, eight, and twelve years, and certify the result to the secretary of state, and every four years thereafter one judge of said court shall be elected to hold office for the term of twelve years, and the term of office of said judges shall begin on the first Monday in January next ensuing their election.

19. Upon the adoption of this constitution the governor shall appoint three judges for said court, who shall hold their offices until the first Monday of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, and until their successors shall be duly qualified.

20. The clerk of the supreme court at St. Louis shall be the clerk of the St. Louis court of appeals until the expiration of the term for which he was appointed clerk of the supreme court, and until his successor shall be duly qualified.

21. All cases which may be pending in the supreme court at St. Louis at the time of the adoption of this constitution which by the terms of this constitution would come within the final appellate jurisdiction of the St. Louis court of appeals, shall by the supreme court be certified and transferred to the St. Louis court of appeals to be heard and determined by said court.

22. All cases coming to said court by appeal or writ of error shall be triable at the expiration of fifteen days from the filing of the transcript in the office of the clerk of the said court.

23. Upon the adoption of this constitution the office of the clerk of the supreme court of St. Louis and St. Joseph shall be vacated, and said clerks shall transmit to the clerk of the supreme court at Jefferson City all books, records, documents, transcripts, and papers belonging to their respective offices, except those required by section 21 of this article to be turned over to the St. Louis appellate court, and said records, documents, transcripts, and papers shall become part of the records, documents, transcripts, and paper of said Supreme court at Jefferson City, and said court shall hear and determine all the cases thus transferred as other cases.

24. Appellate courts of uniform organization and jurisdiction may be created by the General Assembly, in districts to be formed for that purpose of the several counties of the state, except the county of St. Louis, to which appeals and writs of error shall be from circuit and other inferior courts; and from which appeals and writs of error shall be to the supreme court in criminal cases, and cases in which a franchise or a freehold or the validity of a statute is involved, and in such other cases as may be provided by law. The same judges shall hold all of said courts which shall be held at such times and places in each district as may be directed by law. The judges shall be not less than three nor more than five, who shall have the qualifications of judges of the supreme court, and be elected in such manner as may be prescribed by law. Their term of office shall be the same and the compensation of each judge the same. After the establishment of such appellate courts and during their continuance no appeals or co-writ of error to the supreme court shall be prosecuted directly from any other court or courts outside of St. Louis county in this State. Any law establishing such appellate courts shall be subject to repeal in the discretion of the General Assembly.

25. The circuit court shall have jurisdiction over all criminal cases not otherwise provided for by law; exclusive original jurisdiction in all civil cases not otherwise provided for; such concurrent jurisdiction with and appellate jurisdiction from inferior tribunals and justices of the peace as is or may be provided by law. It shall hold its terms at such times and places in each county as may be by law directed, but at least two terms shall be held each year in each county.

26. The circuit courts shall exercise a superintending control over criminal courts, probate courts, county courts, municipal corporation courts and justices of the peace, in each county, in their respective courts.

27. The state, except as otherwise provided in this constitution, shall be divided into criminal circuits of contiguous counties, in each of which circuits one circuit judge shall be elected; and such circuits may be changed, enlarged, diminished or abolished from time to time, as public convenience may require, and whenever a circuit shall be abolished the office of judge of such circuit shall cease.

28. The judges of the circuit courts shall be elected by the qualified voters of each circuit, shall hold their office for the term of six years, and shall reside in and be conservators of the peace within their respective circuits.

29. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge of the circuit court who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years, and who